of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louis-

ians, with costs.

No. 106—Joshua Maxwell et al. vs. Alexander H.
Nowbold et al. Judge Taney delivered the opinion of
the Court dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction,
No. 107—Wm. C. Pease vs. John Peck, survivor,
&c. Judge Grier read decision affirming the judgment
of the Circuit Court of Michigan, with costs.

No. 110—Matthew Watson vs. Colin S. Tarpley.
Judge Daniel read the decree of the Court reversing
the Judgment of the Circuit Court of Southern Mississiptic.

sissippi.

Nos. 239 and 240—Robert Hudgins et al. applis. vs.

Wyndbam Kemp, assignee of John L. Hudgins; and
E. W. Hudgins et al. vs. same. Judge Taney rendered the decision of the Court overruling the motion of appellers to dismiss.
No. 176—United States vs. Cruz Cervantes. Judge

Grier rendered the decision affirming the decree of District Court of Southern California. Adjourned

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is not generally known that there is a large fund under the control of the Clerk of the House, which gives him much of his power, and the disbursement of which forms an important part of his duty. The exact nature of these disbursements has hitherto been a matter more of conjecture or surmise than actual know! edge; but we have procured from official sources the following facts, which will throw light on the subject.

The actual amount paid out during a year by the Clerk is about half a million of dollars.

The engraving for last year was \$86,112 90, the binding \$125,000, and the items for books, stationery,

&c., enormous.

William Hickey, a clerk in the Senate, has for many years realized a handsome income from the sale of his compilation of "The Constitution of the United States," a small octave volume. He received out of the Contingent Fund of the House in 1854, \$23,646,

and in 1855, \$13,650, for this work.

W. M. Morrison, a bookseller on Pennsylvania avenue, received in 1855, \$40,488 10 for books furnished members of Congress; and Gales & Seaton realize an-

nually about \$10,000 in the same way.

Mayo & Moulton, publishers of a compilation of ion Laws, received \$4,942 during the last session

of Congress.

The following is a list of books procured from private publishers, and furnished to every Member of

Congress at public expense:	
Volumes.	Price.
American State papers	£ 235 50
Diplomatic Corrrespondence 7	15 00
Diplomatic Correspondence	14 00
Hamilton's Works 7	16 00
Elliott's Debates 5	
American Archives	151 60
Contested Elections 1	5 00
Opinions of Attorney Generals	15 00
Adame's Works	20 25
	15 00
Annals of Congress 3	
Congressional Globe	155 00
Finance Reports 7	24 00
Land Laws	10 00
Mayo's Pension and Land Laws	3 50
Mayo's Lension and Daire Dawn	5 00
Fiscal Report	· 1 00
The Constitution (Hickey) 1	
United States Laws	35 00
Register of Debates29	145 00
The Continue of Mile Otale is mountiagle	. Command

with large receipts, in 1854 the amount being \$148,-340 84, and in 1855, \$32,372. The reduction is caused by the payments to the reporters for The Globe now being made directly to them, as employees of the House, and not to Mr. Rives.

The advertising bill is not very extensive, but it

affords an opportunity to encourage some of the "national" party organs. In 1854, L. Lasalle, of The Matropolitan, received \$542, W. D. Wallach, of The Evening Star, \$832, and The Union and Intelligencer

In 1855, W. Thompson of The Washington News, received \$416, The Union, \$817 25, The Star, \$825 12, The Metropolitan, \$416, and Schmidt, of The National Democrat, (German) 8832.

It appears that \$50 worth of newspapers are furnished to each member of the House. Many of them mke the cash in preference, and depend on editors furnishing them news gratuitously, or perhaps they never read the papers and do not want the trouble of receiving them. Others have magazines, &c. charged to them, and the bill footed by the House. The following list of publications taken in the House

smodel teste	in meerary mace	424.00
155.1	1854.	355.
epies.		o prom
11 Sillim	in's Journal I	
11 Naw-1	ork Post 14	-
-INow Y	look Harald 72	73
1000	1 World 1	
- Music	al Wolld I	25
		20
- Union	112	- 86
- Puent	ne Star 55	86 45 61
		61
- Insen	Kameer	191
6 Sentu	101	31
		-
- New-	York Express. 4	31
- New-	York Times 9	
Cours	of Commence	
1 Jour.	of Commutee	
- Selen	tific American	
- Lealis	a's Gazette of	
orl Fas	hion (R. Henn.	
	II diantas	
- R.	II. Braucoll	
	255- lepies Sillim 11 Sillim 11 New 1	

The religious papers taken were The Episcopal Recorder, by Henry May of Md., and The Catholic Mir-

The stationery, as might be expected form a large portion of the expenditure. We have ascertained that pearly 300 gallons of ink have been used in two years, and more than one million and a half envelopes. The following are the statistics of some of the important items, although these do not embrace half of the ar-

Letter paper, 749 reams	2,195 72	795 resum	2,101	в
Cap paper, 761 reams	1.757 35	262 reams	972	а
Note paper, 764 reams	2,752 60	518 reams	1,081	
Envelopes, 650,000	1,886 12	92,500	3,255	8
Seeling wax, 662 pounds.	694 50	100 pounds.	125	
Paper weights, 164	168 45	652	539	
Steel pens, 1,833 gross	1.047 78	910 gross	1,126	1
Ecasers, 624	37 00	-		
Twine, 4,827 poun le	1.645 62	1,104 pounds.	405	п
Pocket knives, 2,784	3,136 97	1.608	2,035	
Scissors, 1,056 pairs	675 75	432 pairs	382	
Wrapping peper, 2,265 is.	8,168 67	5,722 reams	15,504	a
There are sundry of			****	
Attending to clocks in the	House, c	uen wer	a 200	k
Furnishing house—carpets	and unholate	ve	9.432	ä
Rebuilding four furnaces	and approve		4.500	ü
150 tuns cosl			.1.257	ü
Cleaning the mace of the	Saranentat. A	rms.	. 5	ä
Eight pair black kid gloves	and two hove	of crame		ä
Attending on and nursing	he Hon B	amphall		
Covering, trimming, &c.,	Tro 000 conias	of addresses of		ā
presentation of Gen. J	Ter our copies	di municipies o	.5,000	0
W. V. Mc Kean, for diabu	RCASOU S SWO	ringant fund a		ı
			800	0
the House	***********			
9,798 boxes			20	ŏ
16 bottles soulf				
Cards (kind pot stated)				
			The water	
440 mourning weeds, W.	Kine	***********	100	ő
THE INCHES WEEKS, IT.				
The amount paid in	one year for	carryans, car	15, ac	U4
		or or and	Sein an	a

for the House amounted to \$4,747 27, and this was mostly paid to those already receiving salaries as mes-

sengers and the like. A. J. Glossbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms, received during 1854, \$3,942 88, and in 1855, \$2,661. The increase over the regular salary is in the shape of fece for sum-

moning Members, witnesses, and the like. The death of a Member while in Washington is the

occasion for a considerable outlay of the p	ublic funds
es the following tables will show:	
EXPENSIS OF BURIAL OF HON, H. A. MECKI Funeral expenses to Reading Pa. Monument in Congressional Cemetery Site and foundation for monument Burial expenses.	. \$251.50 . 100.00 . 13.50 . 116.00
Total EXPENSES OF BURIAL OF MON. BROOKINS C Funeral expenses to Tennessee Site and foundation and monument. A. J. Glossbrenner's mileage, &c. Scarfs. Hacks.	AMPBELL. #1,260 00 181 00 113 30 236 00 21 50
Total	1,940 00
BOYS LOST IN THE WOOL	DS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
BEDFORD Co., Pa., Monday, May 12, 1856. Our county has recently been the scene of a sad oc currence. A Mr. Cose, residing at the foot of the Alleghany Mountain, started out to hunt and was followed by his two little boys, aged seven and five years. After hunting awhile he returned home, and found that the children had not returned. Search was made, and not finding them the neighborhood was aroused, and the search continued day and night by from five hundred to one thousand people. On the twelfth day the

The search had unfortunately been too much con-

fined to the mountains, and the poor little boys continued to wander through the swamps and bottoms until overcome by hunger and fatigue they laid down and died.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The Conard steamer Persia, Capt. Judkins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool. She took out 235 passengers, and \$1,431,365 69 in specie. We notice among the passengers, the names of Hon. F. de Arrangoir, late Mexican Consul-General for the United States, and the Hon, Mr. Jay, and family.

RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION A box has been received at the office of the Ameri can European Express Company, No. 72 Broadway, in this city, which contains a portion (perhaps all) of the relies of the unfortunate Expedition of Sir John Frank-

cut into the wood with a pen-knife). piece of Cane (apparently bamboo).

piece of Wood-part of a boat with copper binding. 1 piece of Wood-part of a boat with the word "Erebus" cut into it.

2 pieces Bunting.

1 piece Cordage. 1 piece Leather-the inside of a backgammen-board.

piece Metal-the graduated part of a barometer. piece Ivory-part of a mathematical parallel ruler. 1 piece Ivory-apparently part of a mathematical in

strument.

This box was received from the Hudson's Bay Bouse, Lachine, to be forwarded to the Hudson's Bay House

in London. REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE .- The Republican Central Committee met last night, at No. 600 Broadway. The only business of public importance was the adoption of a plan for the selection of the Del egates to the Syracuse Convention, which puts an end to the anticipated difficulty with the Committee appointed at the Tabernacle meeting. The plan is as follows: The Ward Republican Associations are to choose, on or before the 20th inst., two delegates from each Ward, who shall form a Nominating Convention. The Tabernacle Committee and a delegation of equal number (five) from the Central Committee are invited to meet with and form a part of the said Nominating Convention. This Convention is to meet on the 23d inst. at 8 p. m. at such place as the officers of the Central Committee may designate, and select two dele gates from each Assembly District to go to the Syracuse Convention. This plan was adopted unanimously. The Chairman then announced the regular Executive Committee of one from each Ward, and the meeting

The Harbor Commissioners have just got back from their visit to Washington to arrange with the officers of the United States Coast Survey for the appointment of a corps of Engineers to survey New-York Harbor. Prof. Bache was chosen to have direction of the corps engaged. They propose to make a survey from Blackwell's Island to Throgg's Point; take soundings of Harlem River; make a series of current observations in the East River from Hell Gate to Throgg's Point; to be followed up with a topographical survey of Long Island and Staten Island, and surveys within and outside the bar. They enter upon their duties in a few days, and will probably be occupied some two

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and made experiments in Chambers street with seven street sprinklers of different construction. The result was favorable to a machine contrived by Mr. L. Fowler which differs from those hitherto used, in having its tube perforated on the bottom instead of on the sides and ends. This sprinkler lays the dnot quite as effectnally as any with a much less quantity of water, and produces less mud.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM LAKE SCIPERIOR.—Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, the steamer North Star, Capt. Sweet, arrived from Octonagon.

The North Star sailed from here Friday morning, May 2, at about 2 o'clock. In Lake Huron, about

May 2, at about 2 o'clock. In Lake Huron, about Saginaw Bay, found some ice—on Bunday forenoon arrived at Mackinaw—same day met, in the Labische Rapids, eteamer Superior, on her way to Sailor's Encampment to reship freight she had been compelled to put off there; (this steamer, it will be recollected, passed the straits on the 28th ult., on her way to Superior City from Chicago, but owing to various detentions by reason of getting aground frequently, had not then passed the Saut,) arrived at the Saut Sunday evening, having encountered no ice in the river, and passed the Lake St. George Flats without detention, though not without dragging a little.

Overteek the propeller Mathetian Capt. Saulding

hough not without dragging a little.

Overtook the propeller Manhattan, Capt. Spaulding, which left here the evening of the 29th of April at the Sant; left there Monday morning, encountered great quantities of ice, which permitted only a very circuit-ous passage through; lay in it all that night, and got safely into Marquette Tuesday morning; passed top-per Harbor and Eagle Harbor, both of which were shut up by the ice, same day; entered Eagle River same evening; arrived at Ontonagon Wednesday morning, and there being a gap of some fifty feet near end of Carson's pier, and the new piers being uncom-pleted, lay at anchor and discharged passengers by J. H. Garrett's little steamer James Carson, and freight Lighter scalled from Outchargon on return Wednes-B. Garrett's inflie steamer James Carson, and riega-by lighters; sailed from Ontonagon on return Wednes-day evening; met the propeller Manhattan between that port and Eagle River; on Thursday met the steamer Planet at the Saut, below the canal, she hav-ing been detained the night before by "getting on" in the Labische Rapids.

She brought to Detroit 122 half barrels fish from the

Sant, and to this port 37 bbls. copper.

The ice in Lake Superior, though broken up, yet exists in vast fields, and was encountered by the Star during her whole trip above the Sant. The propeller Manhattan entered Copper Harbor, but was some four hours in working her way out from it, and the Star, on the star star star star stars.

heurs in working her way out from it, and the Star, on her return, succeeded also in getting in.

The stock of flour and pork at Ontonagon had been completely exhausted, and the supplies by the steamer were most welcome. The mining prospects were never better; it is said there that the North American will be able this season to ship 300 tuns, the Cliff 1,700, and the Minnesota 1,800. The others will ship proportionately large amounts. A large mass in the Minnesota has been discovered, which it is calculated weighs 1,050 tuns. The Collins Co. have a large lot of blooms at Marquette, and iron ore and copper at the various ports, in considerable quantities, is awaiting shipment.

[Cleveland Herald, May 12.

BURNING OF A VALUABLE MAIL. -Yesterday after-BURNING OF A VALUABLE MAIL.—Yesterday afterneon, as the mail train on the Catawissa Railroad,
containing the passengers and mails from Williamsport and intermediate points for this city, was coming
from Catawissa to Mainville, the mail car was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Haughawout, the mail agent,
having occasion to go into the passenger car, had left
the mail car and locked the door. He had not been

having occasion to go into the passenger car, had left
the mail car and locked the dcor. He had not been
gone ten minutes, but on his return he found the car
on fire, in the corner where the mail bags lay. He did
what he could to save them, burning himself badly in
the effort, but the mail pouches from Williamsport,
Danville and Lewisburg, for this city, were destroyed.
Fortunately the train was near a water station, and on
stopping there the fire was extinguished. But for this
the whole car would have been burned. This mail is
generally a valuable one, and it is feared that a number of important letters containing money have been
destroyed. Only a few packages have been saved,
and these in a partially burned condition.

IPhiladelphis Bulletin, 14th.

SOUTH AMERICAN SNARES,—In this part of the
Orinoco we repeatedly saw water snakes swimming
from one island to another; and in some instances they
passed over the boats, to the great alarm of the
passengers, but without attempting to do any mischief. They are of a light green color, six or eight
feet long, and swim with about a third of their body
raised out of the water: propelling themselves rapidly
along by the undulating motion of their body
raised ont of the water: propelling themselves rapidly
along by the undulating motion of their body
raised ont of the lannches always endeavor to avoid
sailing under the trees that overhang the river, lest
the mast might detach some of the snakes from the
branches. We frequently saw numbers of them, exhibiting the most brilliant colors, while basking in the
sun on trees. An European traveler who visited these
parts in 1838, lay down to elsep upon the bank of the
Orinoco, and was presently awakened by crice of alarm
and horror. What was his dismay when he found himself encircled in the folds of innumerable snakes I

The native boatmen, whose cries had aroused him,
proceeded to deliver him from the hideous coils in
which he was enmeshed; but the traveler never completely recovered the shock which he had received. but the traveler never o pletely recovered the shock which he had received. His nerves were completely unstrung; and he died delutions about four years afterward at Porto Rico.

FROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., April 30, 1856.

The fluctuating and varied rumors that met me before I reached Lawrence, at the different points I visited, all convinced me of the impossibility of writing about Kansas affairs except from the very locality of the occurrences to be narrated. The recent troubles in Lawrence have not been very alarming or exciting, but they have been intensely anneying and disagreeable. They first originated in an attempt on the part of Mr. Jones to arrest Mr. S. N. Wood. The sum and substance of his offending was his being connected with the rescue of Branson last Fall-a rather stereotyped cause of difficulty, considering its insignificance. The truth of the matter is that it was a convulsive effort on the part of the Ruffian party to convey an impression to the Commission of Congress, now in Lawrence, that the people of Lawrence are a lawkes set. The conduct of Jones has all along been of a very aggravated character. As if the fact of any legislative body stepping over the heads of the people and electing their local officers for them was not sufficient insult, this interloper, who does not live in the community he thus annoys, has been particularly active. In fact, of all the Sheriffs elected for the different counties of Kansas, by the bogus Legislature, Jones is the only one who has been heard from. The others were either ashamed or afraid of the duty assigned them, or wanted to wait, at least until they had some better justification for official interference Reckless and unscrupulous, Jones is the fit tool of those who have used him. On his shoulders, it would appear, the Pro-Slavery party have rested the heavy burden of testing how far the people would submit to persecution from this farce of legislation. No one could have been more indefatigable than he has been. The petty nature of the business out of which he has made such great events to grow is conclusive of his zeal, and of his lack of something more respectable to work upon. Several of the parties connected with the rescue of Brazeon were arrested last Fall, at the heels of the siege of Lawrence, but as the whole affair is too insignificant to make capital out of in the courts, action in the case of these prisoners has been deferred from time to time, so that the casus belli might not be lost, and the matter exposed by investigation. Thus it was that when the Pro-Slavery men and Border invaders saw that the Commission of Congress were coming to Lawrence, they set their wits to work to discover how they could demonstrate that the people of Lawrence were not "law and order" people, and the unfailing Jones was dispatched to arrest any person connected with the rescue of Branson, whose arrest had hitherto not been attended to. What makes the whole thing more fuony is, that Branson himself (who was only arrested on a pretended peace warrant, by the by,) is still at large.

The necessary and appropriate material for the needed arrest was found in the person of Mr. S. N. Wood, who was engaged in the rescue, it is said, and who had returned to Lawrence. The outrageous and monstrous character of these annovances being so palpable, some few of the citizens of the place, when he seized Wood, went between them, but without offering further violence, and merely said, "Come, come, we will have no "row or fighting in our streets." Jones then adcressed such persons as he saw in the streets, as suited his purpose, and called them to aid in arres ing Wood. They not recognizing him as a Sheriff, put their hands in their pockts, but treated him with no further disrespect, save by taking no notice of him. He had, however, got what he wanted. Away up to Gov. Shannon he went, and to the Governor's and the President's eternal disgrace be it spoken, the United States troops from Fort Leavenworth were called out, and under charge of Jones returned to Lawrence to arrest those men, who had committed no crime save to pay no attention to him.

What a monstrous spectacle do the people of the United States here witness! The regular troops are called in to enforce certain things called laws, imposed upon a free people who repudiate them, and to sustain certain would-be officers on the ple who never chose them, and upon whom they were thrust by fraud. Talk of Louis Bonaparte's despotism! President Pierce, with his minions with gun and bayonet, coerces into a bitter obedience to the legislation of fraud the free people of Kansas! What is becoming of our Government? Are those who are thus ground into a degrading seridom the descendants of those men who fell in defense of a popular government at Lexington or Bunker Hill

Jones and the military paraded the streets of Lawrence, and as the people wished to offer no op-position to anything like United States authority, arrested some half dozen political offenders; men guilty of that awful crime of turning a deaf ear to the orders of a man whom they could not regard as a Sheriff, when he wished to make a posse of them. Well secured, they were kept in a tent that night. which was pitched in town-Jones and his soldiers having more arrests to make in the morning. I do not give the names of those arrested, but would merely eay that they included the most respectable men in town, merchants and others.

That night Jones, instead of going to the hotel as he might have done, stayed with the military in the tent. There was a light in it. It might have been about 10 o'clock at night when some unknown person fired a pistol-shot at the tent, aimed, no doubt, at Jones, who received the ball in his back near the spine. The pistol must have been a small one, as the ball lodged. This outrage, which was at least cowardly, created great regret among the citizens of Lawrence. A meeting was held next day, and the attempted assassination deprecated in the severest terms, and a reward offered for the discovery of the guilty party. I find that most of the respectable people in Lawrence do not believe that it was any Free-State man in the town or vicinity that committed the deed, as it is well known that Jones, for his conduct in other respects, has some bitter and resentful enemies among the Pro-Slavery men who reside in the Territory.

Jones still lives and will possibly recover. He was first taken to the Free-State Hotel and every attention paid to him, but subsequently was removed to Franklin, and his wife sent for from Missouri. The troops are now camped near Franklin, and are under the charge of Jones's deputy, a persen very like the man he represents, only a little less so or a little more so, whichever will convey the best idea of the littleness and meanness of such a character; for, although Jones is wounded, I do not feel myself called upon to give a milder record The Commission of Congress which had gone up

to Lecompton, merely made their acknowledgments to that prospective metropolis and came done to Lawrence and entered upon their duties.

They hold two sessions per day of five hours each. From this point they will proceed to Tecumseh, a place some twenty miles above this on the Kansse River, where they will stay several days and then return here. They will afterward go to Leaven worth City, and to a Baptist Mission somewhere down toward Whitfield's—on the Indian Reserve, I think. So far, the testimony submitted to them is of the most decided and important character. All of the outrages of which the public have been apprised, and a good many more, together with the frands and violence at elections, will be amply attested. Some of their sessions are held secret (where they are likely to compromise men not yet indicted for the crimes charged), but most of them have been open. The three members of the Commission, Howard, Sherman and Oliver, sit behind the deak and with them Secretary Woodson of the Territory. The officers attending the Commission have their respective places. Whitfield and Reeder, who are both in attendance, have their desks, and, well as the Commission, examine and crossquestion the witnesses. Several reporters are present. Mrs. Sherman accompanies her husband to Kansas. I have been told that Mr. Oliver of the Commission (the Border-Ruffian member) has said that he had no idea the outrages had been so bad.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, May 3, 1856.

Jones is now considered in a fair way of recovery. He is still at Franklin and has not been removed to Missouri, as I suppose the distance was too great to make the conveyance safe for his wound. The troops are still below, near Franklin, towards the Wakerusa. They have been going around under the command of Sam. Salters, the in significent deputy of a would-be sheriff, but have not distinguished themselves for anything remarkable during the last two days. Their most celebrated duty has been to give an escort to Gen. Clarke, the Indian Agent, who was returning to his place in the Territory (it is near Lecompton). He had to go up the California road, some two mile distant, and as he is said to be the murderer of Barber, the troops were called upon to guard his precious person safe to his home. And thus the United States troops that have been hounled on by Pierce and Shannon and Jones, to arrest men for the most insignificent offenses, are also employed to shield the person of one whose own consience tells him he ought to have cause for alarm. What a prestitution of the powers of the Government!

The men who were arrested in Lawrence for standing with their hands in their pockets when Jones wanted to make a posse of them, were taken up to Lecompton under escort of the military, and were there held to bail in five hundred dollars each, without having been examined. The object of the arrests had been accomplished.

In enumerating the achievements of the Gov-

ernment troops, under Salters, I had almost forgotten an interesting incident. They went to the house of a man to arrest him; he was not at home. Salters having stated his designs and wishes to the lady, she treated him gratuitously to a little scalding water. It was, doubtless, the first step in the process of pickling a "Salter." I have not heard that this unprecedented outrage has qualified the gallant matron for an arrest, but I presume not-

it would hardly pay.

Another shooting affair came off the night before last, only it was a Free-State man that suffered, as is generally the case. The sufferer was a Mr. Mace, who lives some five miles from Lawrence. He has been shot at twice, and on the evening in question received a ball in his leg. The shooter in this case is also unknown, but some men from Missouri are suspected. An indignation meeting was held in Lawrence, last night, but the tone of the speakers was generally very mild and conservative. One speaker, however, a Mr. Leggett, said that if any man shot his friend, as long as there was no law in the country the offender had better keep out of his way. Gev. Robinson, on being urgently called upon, spoke at some length. He said that there was no law in the Territory, except for one side, and enumerated the different cases of outrage committed here, and their sequel. He said that the officers, or men who wished to be officers, were all the supple tools of the Pro-Slavery faction, and tion of a Pro-Slavery man, no matter what he might do. There was not a man in the Territory who believed that if a Pro-Slavery man was to shoot down any Free-State man, in broad day, in Lawrence, he would be brought to punishment

But to indulge in private revenge was not a safe or proper course. The people of the Territory had no law; they could not appeal to those men who wished to usurp authority as officers; no freeman could respect himself and do that, but they must go on and as a people make laws of their own. He urged the people not to give way to any spirit of revenge, and deprecated the attack on Jones as cowardly and base.

Mr. Lowry also made some excellent remarks He said that until they had laws, they must use all their moral power to frown on and discountenance these assassinations, and attempts at assassinations, let them be made by whom they might.

Some little dissatisfaction was evinced by few of those present, at taking leave of the matter without steps to prevent the recurrence of such affairs as that which had called this meeting together. Alas! what could they do? All the power-real or bogus-under the General Govroment, or under the Missouri-made Territorial laws, is in the hands of men who are wedded to Slavery-Extension in Kansas, and who will further that, and by any and every means. There is no law, justice or security in the Territory for Free-State men.

Gov. Shannon was down at Lawrence yesterday. He is deeply moved by the fact of Jones being shot. He has offered \$500 reward for the guilty person Discriminating Governor! there is no reward for the arrest of the man who shot Mr. Mace, or for those who cruelly and basely murdered Brown and Barber and Dow.

The Commission advance with their work; they held a secret session yesterday.

There is some little uncasiness expressed about another attack on the people of Lawrence by men from Missouri, who, I understand, have threatened a general vengeance on Lawrence for the shooting of Jones. I do not think, however, that there will be another invasion and siege now.

The bands of Southern Pro-Slavery emigrantsmost of whom came up under the command of Major Buford-are staying down in Missouri, near Westport, and within a few miles of the frontier of the Territory. They received a considerable sum from the Southern Emigrant Aid Society of Lexingtor, as stated in the Lexington papers. They also received \$500 from a similar Society in Kausas City. What they of Westport and Independence have contributed I have not learned; but the new comers are living on the good people | Medigage,

down thereabouts. I apprehend that th's mode of billeting out these bodies of men will work its own cure. Both parties to the transaction are in a fair way of becoming disgusted with each other. Buford's men were received in quite a triumphal manner at Lexington, on their way up. The boat in which the largest batch of them were, (some three hundred-there are said to be seven hundred in all, but most likely it is an exaggeration)stopped at that place, and the party got a public reception. There was a meeting, and in the most in portant address, which was delivered by one of the Southerners, the Union was spoken of very disparagingly, and the determination to destroy it expressed rather too plainly, seeing that it came from such ardent disciples of those who claim to be the "National party." After a good deal of other nonsense, the following resolutions were adopted:

adopted:

"Resolved That we hall with delight the interest now being manifested in the Southern States in regard to the settlement of Kansas, with her Pro-Slavery and law abiding citizens; and that we welcome with open arms those gallant sons of Alabama and of other Scuthern States, now on their way to their new homes in Kansas Territary, as well as those who have proceded them on their way, as men with whom the South can trust her dearest rights under the Constitution; and we hereby pledge ourselves to them, and each to the other, that we will also and assist them in every proper way, and should emergencies require we will march shoulder to shoulder with them to the last straggle for Scuthern rights.

"Resolved, That we shall ever cord ally welcome to the soil of Missours out friends of the South, who have foresken their homes and fireviseds to join to in the context now going on in Kansas, and that we assure them that our homes shall be theirs, our Acpes theirs, our fortune theirs, and is far Missour; graspe the hand of the South, and trusts that the future State of Kansas will be another the to cement us in a common brotherhood."

This is a verbatim copy all but the italics. There

This is a verbatim copy all but the italies. There is no baggling about the business. The South has come to help Missouri, and Missouri still means to help in the conquest of Kansas. Such is the avowsl, and such the world will yet learn to be the

AGEORGIAN'S EXPERIENCE IN KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, Friday, May 9, 1856. Having just had an interview with a sharp-featured, bilious-looking Georgian, direct from being disgusted with a sight of the elephant in Kansas, and now attempting to make his way toward home, without "ary dime," I have transcribed his own unvarnished statement of facts, which may serve as an offset to the statements we frequently see in the Pierce-and-Doug-las sheets respecting the disaffected Yankees, who are las sheets respecting the disaffected Yankees, who are said to be returning in crowds and begging their way home. Our Georgia friend, whom I will cell Mr. T. W., is highly indignant at the usage he has received, but requests that his full name may not be published, as he is well aware of the bitter hatred a full report of the facts would earn him, from men in his own State who would scruple at nothing in the shape of revenge upon seeing themselves shown up in their true light. Nevertheless, he is determined. Should he have the good fortune to reach his own village in Georgia he will seek a hearing through the press of his parish, and fully expose the false representations and frauds by which himself and about one hundred others were induced to join the company of one Jones, for a crusade into Kansas (to use his own words) and "help "to make it a Slave State," for and in consideration of a rifle, six months" provisions, and a bonus of one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Under the solemn assurance that their private funds world heartwred to them immediately on their arrival

"to make it a Slave State," for and in consideration of a rifle, six months' provisions, and a bonus of one handred and sixty acres of land.

Under the solemn assurance that their private funds would be returned to them immediately on their arrival in Kansas, they spent their own money, freely paying their own passage and generously supplying each other in true Georgia style with whatever their friends stood in need of to make them comfortable—in fact, using what means they had for the common good as long as it held out; but, upon their arrival in Kansas, fineing all obligations, such as tended to place them in funds again, like Mississippi bonds, entirely repudiated. Our Georgia friend thinks he can see an evident design among the leaders to reduce the crowd to a state of abject dependence—the better to control their movements and effectually cut off all possibility of disaffected ones making their escape.

What kind of employment during times of peace was intended for those who landed in localities where timber was scarce, our informant was not advised, but as theirs happened to be a timber region, they soon found that their six months's provisions had to be carned as they received it at what was to them the entirely new occupation of rail-splitting, which rails, beyond a doubt, could be made available for fencing in the claims of their Georgia Captain. Unaccustomed to that kind of employment, and feeling themselves most grossly imposed upon, they cast about to calculate their resources, when it was found, that out of a company of eighty, their entire cash capital amounted to less than five dollars. They had gone out to Kansas to "see fair play," and found no one disposed to act otherwise than fair, except their own leaders. They were marshaled in Kansas fully intending to stand up for the rights and dignity of Old Georgia to the last, but they were the last men to claim for themselves rights and privileges which they denied to others; and they saw no reason why emigrants from Pennsylvania and Ohio should not

grace the Revolutionary fame of their native State by taking sides against the right of free discussion and the liberty of the press, particularly in the Territories of the United States, where all could meet upon common ground. Even these Georgians were by no means insensible to the arrogance and injustice of the extraordinary attempts now making to force Slavery into a climate so uncongenial, as compared with their own. Indeed, our friend gives it as his deliberate opinion that the whole course of things must have the counter effect upon Jone's party, and cause them all to vote against Slavery to a man.

Whether from patriotism or the hard reality of the prospect before them, our Georgian, together with some twenty of his companions, essayed to find their way back to this city, and being a mechanic, so far succeeded in making himself useful to the engineer of a steamboat as to obtain his passage down. His companions, however, were not so fortunate, for when their peckets were found unfurnished, they were set ashore at the different towns and wood-yards all the way down. Upon arriving in this city our hero applied to me for employment, frankly stating his adventures and necessities, the latter apparent enough at a single glance. Urable to comply with his request, "to allow him to "tote anything we had to tote about then we were happy, however, in extending to him such hospitality and aid as our limited means would permit.

Having formerly had much intercourse as a journeyman among the free white laborers and mechanics of the Southern States, I do not hesitate to say that, for rative honesty and "good solid horse sense," as well as for individual thrift and enterprise, I do not think

man among the free white laborers and mechanics of the Southern States, I do not hesitate to say that, for native honesty and "good solid horse sense," as well as for individual thrift and enterprise, I do not think our friend will suffer in the least as compared with the average of Georgia mechanics. In truth, I have never seen a laboring man at the South who would not denounce Negro Slavery as a curse to the white race as well as to the States that fostered it; and though ever ready to denounce Abolitionists who seek to have for a with slaves as property in the several States, they are equally ready to denounce Northern States, they are equally ready to denounce Northern States, they are equally ready to denounce Northern Georgia, they will admit in this Kaneas contest no principle that will not do equal justice to the North as well as the South; and already they begin to find the Northern emigrants grossly misrepresented at the South. They begin to learn that, instead of the Eastern men trying to drive away the Southern, they are

south. They begin to learn that, instead of the Eastern men trying to drive away the Southern, they are perfectly willing to leave this question of Slavery or Freedem to the actual settlers.

The fact that Slavery degrades his own race appeals to the honest convictions of the Georgian with double the force that it can to the New-England mechanic. The frightful ignorance that surrounds the free white laborer on all sides in the South—made more apparent from so often seeing his own social position compared unfavorably with the glaves themselves, who are, with a show of pride in the owners, said to be better fed and better clothed. All this our Georgia friend appeared to know without the need or argument; and, we impressed him with the fact that, however hand, we impressed him with the fact that, however hand, we impressed him with the fact that, however hand, we impressed him with the fact that, however hand, we impressed him with the fact that, however hand that the his own down craft, and own State, if he would be true to his own craft, and own State, if he would be true to his own craft, and own State, if he would be true to his own down the canted that which disgraces the one and degrades the other.

In concluding, allow us to urge all Kansas emigrants.

extend that which disgraces the one and year other.

In concluding, allow us to urge all Kansas emigrants from the Western, Middle and New-England States, not to be disheartened by the biustering of Southern politiciars. The native good sense of the masses will throw them in the shade, as the cypress does the fern, and justice and right will triumph at last.

ONE OF THE \$5.00 VOTERS IN ST. LOUIS WHO HOPE TO SEE A FREE CONSTITUTION IN KANSAS.

The Prize Committee of the Albany Law-School has awarded to Andrew Anderson, jr., of South Bend Indiana, a Gold Medal, and to Edward Van Ness, of Albany, a Silver Modal, for Persys on the Law of

MURDER TRIAL AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THIRD DAY. Trial of John Pox, in the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge VANDERBURGH and associate Judges Provest, WARD and GORLE, on the charge of murdering John Heary, near New-

Brunswick, Dec. 27, 1855. The Court met yesterday at 10 o'clock, and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was re-

sumed.

John Benson, sworn—I am a watchmaker, and keep store at No. 30 Albany atreet; John Fox was in my core as Thursday, Dec. 77; he came it between 16 and 18 mit mea of 11 in the morning, and asked me if I had any water; he took a drink and seath he bad one of the damnedest falls he ever had in his life; he then asked me what time the neat train left for Edizabethown; I took him at 161, and I looked at the clock, which was just 16 mit nuts of 11 then; he said his wife had gone to Elizabethown; he took him at 162, and I looked at the clock, which was just 16 mit nuts of 11 then; he said his wife had gone to Elizabethown; he them went out; when he came his clothes were muckly, and he looked very paic; his came his clothes were muckly, and he looked very paic; his came his clothes were muckly, and he looked very paic; his came his clothes were muckly, and he looked very paic; his came his clothes were muckly, and he looked very paic; his came his clothes were muckly, and he looked as if he had, inst wiped it with a damp cloth; I dise observed what I took to be blood on his neck-handkerehei; when he took me be had fallen, he clid not say where; he said he thought he would bised to death from the nose; I saw no injury to the acce, when he came in he looked excited, being pale and having a wild look out of his eye; I samot exactly describe it, but it was something that attracted my notice; when he spoke of his hand he said he lost two pints or two questes of blood from it; I de not remember his saying anything about being faint; I cannot say whether he did not.

Cross-camined—I had soon him before this consist the last time I had seen him before this head way be took you will not my shop; he came in on business, which was to review some mother; I mad nothered to attend the Coreace's Jury, and at that time I could fix the day he was lest in my shop; he came in about 18 milutes before II ciock and he morning, and he saked Benson if he had any water, and her soon there are thought he felt uneasy; he was excited, cros John Benson, sworn-I am a watchmaker, and keep

from the flesh; he took the pitcher from me with the bloods, hand.

Lewis Drummond, sworth—I live in New-Brunawick; I sm a fireman on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; I am attackly sequalited with Fox: I was on the road in the latter part of December; I saw Fox on the 17th day of September; I saw Fox on the 17th day of September; I was coming from Philadelphia on my train, and on the sunjant was coming from Philadelphia on my train, and on the sunjant when I saw Fox first he was getting up on the platform sheed of the ergine; he appeared to me as though he had come from Neilson street: I cannot say whether he went away in that train or not.

Thomas Marsh, sworn—I work at the New-Jersey Railroad depot; I sm a waiter in the refreshment room; I have

of the exime; he appeared to me as though he had come trous Neihem street: I cannot say whether he went away in that train or not.

Thomas Marsh, sworn—I work at the New-Jersey Railroad epot; I am a waiter in the refreshment room; I have worked there about 12 years, I know John Fox; I saw him in that select on the 29th of last December, between 7 and 5 o'clock at night; there was another person with him, who seemed to be a young man; I next saw Fox an Thereday meaning, 7th of December, at the depot, about 5 or lo minutes to 11; when Fox was there, the Philadelphia mail train was there, and was going to New York; he came in and run around to apid and drank a comple of glasses of water; he said he had burth his hand by falling of the cars.

Cross examined—At the time I thought he said that he had followed the complete of the cars.

Cross examined—At the time I thought he said that he had followed the complete of the cars, and think so yet, but will not be positive.

James W. Woodruff, sworn—I reside in the City of Elizabeth; I am Assistant Superintendent of New-James Railroad: John Fox has been in the employ of the New-Jersey Railroad Company; he commenced about the middle of last August, and remained in that employment until about the 15th fast December; Fox called at my homse on the evening of Sunday previous to his arrest on Monday morning; it was about the loth of last December; Fox called at my homse on the evening of Sunday previous to his arrest on Monday morning; it was about which he had when he was on the train; he gave me the key, and I asked him where he had been, and he said he had been to Now-Brunawick, New York, and all over, and I asked him where he had been onbed of all his morey; said i, "John, you have sot no money to be robbed city, he said he had some lour of rive hundred dollars; he said he had held the money laid away in a cartain apot in New-Brunawick, and that there were only two persons who knew he had held the morney and all that he had of Henry was how he had held to surprise him who h

New Britawick; he may aven in search of him for three or collect; he said they had been in search of him for three or four days, and he believed he had his money.

Court adjourned till 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Court resseembled at 3 o'clock, and the testimony of James Woodruff was continued.

Cross-examined—All of this conversation took place at one time; he made his statements voluntarily; they were made on the Sunday/evening previous to his arrest on Monday more lag; he was at my house only ten or fifteen minutes; he seemed to be comfused; I never saw him excited in that manner before; I had never seen him at my house before; his business with mo had been at my office; he did not say when he had the \$400 or \$500, but that he had that amount laid awy; I think that he said that he had the watch to wear a few days to see how if run; he said that the last he had seen of Henry was in Now-Brunawick, but did not say when.

By the Court—Fox did not say when he had been tobbed; he said that the money was accreted in New-Brunawick, but did not designate in what spot.

Isabella Spencer, sworn—In December last I lived that the manney was accreted in New-Brunawick; he was in New-Brunawick; in what spot.

ield on saturation of that day, and secognized him as the one I saw then. [Wittees here identified the prisoner site has he saw on the plank-read, Dec. 27, and as the jail Jan. 5.]

Creas-examined—While at home I frequently walk up to New-Brunswick in had not previously to the 27th of December, been to New-Brunswick during that visit; I returned to New-York on the Monday after Christmas; I first saw the affair sent to the Monday after Christmas; I first saw the affair specken of in the New-York papers; on the first Tuesday after it occurred; Mr. Jenkins came to New-York for me on the 4th day of January; I heard of the affair before I left New-Brunswick, but I did not know that I new any-Brunswick, but I did not know that I new any-Brunswick, but I did not know that I new any-Brunswick, but I did not know that I wisted home; called my stention to the time that I visited home; called my stention to the time that I visited home; called my stention to the time that I visited home; called my stention to the continued walking; he saily nearly around to see him, but continued walking; he saily nearly around to see him, but continued walking; he saily hearly around to see me, and did not stop walk-turned/part of the way sround to see me, and did not stop walk-turned/part of the way sround to see me, and did not stop walk-turned/part of the way sround to see me, and did not stop walk-turned/part of the way sround to see me, and did not stop walk-turned/part of the way sround to see me, and walking; he wally nearly around to see him, but continued walking; he wally turned/part of the way sround to see me, and walking; he wally turned/part of the way sround to see me, and walking; he wally turned/part of the way sround to see me, and walking; he wally turned/part of the way sround to see me, and walking; he wally turned/part of the walk man, he stop walking; he wally turned/part of the walking; he wally turned/pa

It reminded me of the man that I met on the plankread.

Cross examination resumed—Mr. Jenkins came after me to see if I could identify the man; he told me that he was at New-Brunswick; I think he told me that he was in jail, but am not positive; I saw his name in the newspepers; the article in which I saw his name mentioned, described the person of Fox; I described the appearance of the man that I saw; I cament say that he described him to me except that he told me that he was pale, and was dressed the same that as new; I went on Sunday, Jan, d. to Mr. Hanry's to see them, and returned hence; I went there to remain on the following Tussialou except that it was a boarding-house and any one could come there that wished to, and I proferred to be in a private family.

come there that wished to, and I preferred to be in a private family.

Direct resumed.—It was suggested that I had better leave that boarding house; my personal safety was a consideration; I was given to understand, when I visited the jail, that I would see several persons and that the man that was apprehended would be among them; I read a description of the prisoner in the

The Court then adjourned to meet this morning at 16

Robert Hancock, a farmer belonging to the vicinity of Cootes Mills, was killed on Tuesday afternoon nead Bordentown, N. J., by a train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was in a wagon with his wife, and attempted to cross the track in advance of the train, though the flagman warned him back. The horse attacked to the wagon was killed, and Mrs. Hancock tached to the wagon was killed, and Mrs. Hencock was severely injured.